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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863, was	$2,147,331 70
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864,	4,733,313 02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864,	6,880,644 72
The payments for the same period have been	4,938,441 09
Bal. in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864,	1,942,203 63

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Am't of debt of Commonwealth reduced,	$268,569 50
As follows, viz:	
Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth,	$268,308 03
Interest certificates redeemed,	261 47
	368,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1863,	$39,496,596 78
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864	116,092 84
Public debt Dec. 1, 1864,	39,379,603 94
Funded debt,	$36,264,093 72
Unfunded debt,	115,510 22
	36,379,603 94
Military loan, per act 15th May, 1861,	3,000,000 00
Total public debt Dec. 1, 1864,	39,379,403 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of public works, amounting to $10,300,000, as follows:

Pennsylvania railroad company bonds,	6,800,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie railroad company bonds,	3,500,000 00
	$10,300,000 94

These bonds are in the sinking fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $533,606 37, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the sinking fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. $713,000 have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. $100,000 have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About $200,000 have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running to a great abuse. Houses of refuge, and insane, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance; and to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company has not in various particulars obeyed the laws by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq, that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprize within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To his Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other U. S. officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members from this State, in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrolment to be made, which is now in progress under charge of Col. Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law.—Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under Gen. Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgment, be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the Southwest are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Colonel Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families,) who were killed or hurt in the service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the purposes, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety, and that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold lands as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of, 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government: that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any, I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships it is believed that the bounty tax, during the last year, exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced, lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it have probably not on an aveange received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums, have thus been appropriated by deserters and swindlers in many cases in the agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota, by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased.—The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filling and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes—the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superanuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and on the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year $3,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between Gen. Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply,

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress.

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing todeter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29 inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.

Organizations for three years term,	9,867
Organizations for one hundred day's term,	7,675
Organizations for one year term	16,094
Volunteer recruits,	26,557
Drafted men and substitutes,	10,651
	2,974
unteers:	
Infantry,	13,862
Cavalry,	2,834
Artillery,	799
Accredited to other States	389
	17,876
	91,694

Troops sent into the service of the U. States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863:

During the year 1861,	430,594
Do Do 1862,	71,400
Do Do 1863,	43,046
Do Do 1864,	73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers	17,876
	336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1864 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers of these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occured in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved, but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amedment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

BEFODRD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.



RELIGIOUS.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday, 21st Jan. inst., and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday, the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

To our Western Subscribers.

After the first day of February next, we will strike from our list the name of every subscriber outside of Pennsylvania, who will not have paid up his arrears by that time. Hereafter we will not send our paper beyond the limits of the State, unless it be paid for in advance.—This rule will be strictly adhered to.

The Fraud Consummated.

As was expected, the abolition majority in the House of Representatives, have denied the people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset their rights in that body. By a majority of 200, the voters within the district composed of those counties, decided that Messrs. Meyers and Findlay should be their representatives in the State Legislature, whilst the same decision is shown by the whole vote, home and army, as returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by *two* of the three district return judges. This was certainly *prima facie* evidence of the election of those two candidates, and nothing short of an investigation by a committee raised upon a petition for contest, could legally have rebutted this evidence. The *prima facie* case made out so clearly by Messrs. Meyers and Findlay, entitled them to seats in the House, until their opponents, by the course prescribed by law, disproved their right to such seats. But greed of office, personal spite and chagrin at the election of Democratic representatives in a district especially carved up for the benefit of abolitionism, animated the majority to usurp the power, without investigation, to place Messrs. Ross and Armstrong in the seats which rightfully belonged to Meyers and Findlay. There is no lawyer in Pennsylvania, who has the slightest regard for his professional reputation, who will say that the Democratic candidates were not entitled to their seats. There is not an honest man in the country, who, when told that [illegible] judges, will not at once declare that their names should have been placed upon the roll of members. But what care the shoddy spoil-hunters for law or honesty? They do not go to the legislature for lawful or honest purposes. Men who are worth a hundred thousand dollars and who have been in higher official positions, do not go backward to the House, for the sake of either $700 salary, or the less distinguished honor connected with the office. They go there to levy black mail and to steal. There is no sense of right in their sordid souls. Avarice, cunning, of the lowest order, conspiracy and fraud characterize their secret legislative life, though their exterior glitters with the false sparkles of a specious ingenuousness, which presents them to the observation of the inexperienced, as so many saints just dropped from heaven. In these days of civil war, when men and women are imprisoned and expatriated for speaking ill of the powers that be, people are disinclined, out of every fear, to scrutinize closely, the conduct of their public servants. This is a fact which will be recorded in history to the shame of the party at present in power and to the disgrace of the American people. We are loth to admit it, but it is, nevertheless, true. Hence, the scoundrels who rule the roast in our national and State legislatures, go unwhipt of justice, and are encouraged to continue and to aggravate their crimes against the rights and interests of the people. But this state of things cannot last forever. The long, long night of civil slavery must sooner, or later, be succeeded by the bright and glorious day of constitutional liberty; and when that day dawns, wo to the conspirators who have defrauded and plundered the people! wo to the men who have trampled under foot the Constitution and the laws, to maintain themselves in power!

To the people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, we say, have patience. Your rights have been wrested from you by a most outrageous usurpation, you have been basely cheated and wantonly insulted by the abolition majority in the House of Representatives; but these outrages upon your civil privileges, will only strengthen the Democratic cause and give you the weapons with which to slay the monster that tramples you down. Be vigilant, be determined and your vindication is certain.

☞Why is President Lincoln the best benefactor of all the clergy? Why—because he makes them truly apostolic by keeping them strictly up to the orders of their Master: "*Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purse.*" Matt. 10th ch., 9th verse. All which have lately disappeared under the benign rule of our said good father Abraham.

☞No news of importance from the seat of war.

The Governor's Message.

We publish, this week, the Governor's Message. It is only remarkable for the manner in which it walks into the President and Secretary Stanton. The State debt, according to the message, was on the first day of December 1864, $39,379,603.94. The Commonwealth holds bonds from the sale of public works to the amount of $10,300,000 which reduce it to $29,079,603,94, still leaving it large enough to make taxes burdensome—to say nothing of the claims still outstanding and unaudited—which will bring it up to the former standard, if not over it.

It seems that Gov. Curtin thinks the $100,000 voted the sufferers at Chambersburg is too much to be given to one county as charity. How will this part of the message suit the Hon. Alexander Kinkyhead McClure? He was elected with the expectation that his influence would be used to increase that appropriation, and it is well for him, that the Governor has not quite as absolute sway over the legislature as the President has over Congress, or the poor sufferers at Chambersburg would call in vain for relief.

We are astonished to learn from so reliable a source, that "Honest Abe" did not keep his word in regard to recommending an appropriation to pay the militia called out by the Governor, after they refused to come for him and Stanton. Why did not Mr. Lincoln keep his word? Was it because the people would not regard his proclamations rather than the state laws? This must be the reason—unless, perhaps, because he does not like Curtin.

But our poor Governor deserves commisseration for another outrage on his rights. It seems that Mr. Stanton won't allow him to commission officers in Hancock's new corps. Poor fellow! He has gradually been giving right after right to the War Department, until it threatens to take away even this poor source of profit. Had Gov. Curtin acted as the ruler of a great State should have acted; and not handed over the State to the mercy of the administration, he would not now have to complain of its assumption of powers which do not, and never did, belong to it. But thus it is ever with the whining sycophant, who fawns on power till it takes away his rights and liberties. Under Gov. Curtin this State has been at the mercy of the administration ever since the war; for no other reason, than that he always asked as a favor, what he should have demanded as a right.

The message informs us that the quota under the new call for 300,000 more men to be drafted is 66,999. It also discountenances the bounty law passed at the last session of the legislature. How will John Cessna like this view of the subject? It will be recollected that this was the hobby from which he made—or tried to make all his political capital in this county, last fall. But Curtin sees—and *no doubt* make capital for the Democrats. Besides this, it gives poor men, who are unable to pay for a substitute, no chance to escape from being torn from their homes and families to die in the trenches around Richmond.

The Governor is of opinion that the law allowing soldiers to vote should be amended—whether with a view to giving the Abolitionists a still better chance to cheat, or for some other purpose, we are unable to guess. But it is certain it will not be so amended as to give Democrats any better chance than formerly.

Taking the message as a whole it is not very superior to Mr. Lincoln's except in a literary and humorous point of view.—It does not contain as many jokes as the President's; but in all other respects we must give the palm to Curtin.

C. & S. P. R. R.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on Monday last, the following named gentlemen were elected the board of Directors for the ensuing year: John A. Wright, President; Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, John M. Kennedy, Wistar Morris, Edward C. Knight, S. L. Russell, G. W. Cass, D. R. Davidson, D. E. Small, John D. Roddy, Ashbel Green, A. K. McClure. The Company intend to push the work of building their road, with the utmost vigor, notwithstanding the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞We call attention to the card of Mr. Flemming Holliday, with Graff, Watkin & Co., wholesale dealers in Boots & Shoes, Philadelphia. Our mercantile friends will do well to call upon Mr. Holliday and purchase their goods from him.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—Although the Abolition majority in the House, on Tuesday, refused to place upon the roll the names of Meyers and Findlay, who had the certificate of two of the three return judges, and did place upon the roll the names of Ross and Armstrong, because of the statements contained in certain "papers" that were in the Clerk's possession, they did not find the same difficulty in enrolling the names of Messrs. Orwig and Alleman, from the Lycoming, Union and Snyder district, who also held a certificate signed by but two of the three return judges, whilst there were "papers" before the Clerk showing that they did not receive a majority of the votes of the district. The case of Orwig and Alleman were precisely parallel to that of Meyers and Findlay. But the former are Abolitionists, and, therefore, there was no trouble in the mind of the Clerk about placing their names upon the roll. The latter are Democrats, and "the odds make the difference." Well, if the Abolitionists can *afford* to make such precedents, we will try to abide by them.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Revolutionary Relic.

A revolutionary relic of great age and value has recently come to light in Bedford, in the shape of a British flag. It is made of magnificent crimson brocade; and is about two and a half yards long, by two and a fourth wide.—The Saint George's cross appears between four squares of white and sky blue, which are sewn into the field at the upper corner, next to the staff: so as to leave the cross of the same material as the field—in relief. The material composing these squares is of the finest texture of what is called "lute string" silk. The material of the whole flag bears evidence that it was made to last; and its great age seems scarcely to have left an impression on it. It is slightly worn at the upper corner farthest from the staff—otherwise, it is neither faded nor soiled. There is but little doubt that it is a genuine British red ensign.

It is now in the possession of E. G. Morse, Esq., of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, who purchased it from Mrs. Stiffler, an estimable old lady of this borough. It came into her possession through the mother of her husband, who was married to Anthony Nawgel. Anthony Nawgel died in April, 1819, in the 67th year of his age, and left the flag to his wife, Sarah Nawgle, who died on the 13th of September, 1831, leaving it to Anthony Stiffler, from whose wife it was purchased. It is, no doubt, the flag that used to wave over the old fort at Bedford, when yet in the hands of King George's troops. It seems to have been captured from the fort some time in 1775 or 1776—after the revolution had commenced—by a company of men under the lead of Nawgel, in whose possession it was always kept. Mrs. Stiffler says, that her mother-in-law said, the men who captured it used to celebrate the anniversary of its capture, regularly—when Nawgel's house was always made headquarters, and wine was drunk in honor of the occasion. It is, therefore, probably, over one hundred years old: and as the fort was named after the duke of Bedford, may have been presented by him.

The belief that it is the flag which belonged to the fort, is warranted by the manner in which it is made, as well as by tradition among the oldest inhabitants. There is an eyelet worked in the upper corner, next the staff; and the edge is sewn in such a manner as to admit of a cord's being drawn through it. And thus fastening, it may have been attached to a pulley at the top of the staff, and elevated or lowered at will. As a relic of the past history of Bedford, it is of incalculable value, and should be retained here by all means.

☞Ayer's American Almanac has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis at the Agents to all who call for it. This number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful every family. Its compilation of jokes and anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

A Legislative Outrage.

The Voters of the Counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Defrauded of Their Legally Elected Representatives in the State Legislature.

At the election held on the second Tuesday of October last, B. F. Meyers, of Bedford county, and Hiram Findlay, of Somerset, were chosen by a majority of the legal voters of the Representative district composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, to represent that district in the State Legislature. The vote of the district for the several candidates for Representatives, as returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by two of the three district return judges, stands as follows:

B. F. Meyers (Dem.)	4,795
H. Findlay (Dem.)	4,865
D. B. Armstrong (Ab.)	4,724
M. A. Ross (Ab.)	4,754

Notwithstanding the indisputable evidence of the election of Messrs. Findlay and Meyers, contained in this return, the Abolition Clerk of the House on Tuesday placed upon the roll the names of Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, who according to the certificate of the return judges, had received but a minority of the votes cast in the district. In order to enable the Clerk to do this with some grace, a resolution was offered by Mr. Brown, of Warran, (Abolitionist,) instructing the Clerk "to place upon the roll the names of the persons who *appear*, from the *papers* in his possession, to have received a majority of the votes of the district." This resolution, after being slightly modified, was passed by a strict party vote, the Abolitionists voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. *Thus the Abolition majority deliberately instructed the Clerk to disregard the only legal return before him, (that of a majority of the return judges), and to base his action upon the statement of* A PAPER *sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by a single return judge!*

We call the attention of the people of all parties to this high-handed outrage upon the rights of the people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset. In defiance of parliamentary usage, in despite of law and fact, in contravention of the plainest dictates of justice, the greedy spoil-gatherers which now infest our halls of legislation, in order to get a little firmer hold upon the pockets of the people, placed upon the roll of the House the names of two men, who, according to the return, had not received a majority of the votes of the district. Can such a bold, unblushing usurpation be practiced, unrebuked, in the legislative halls of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Are they so blinded and besotted by partisan malignity and selfish interest as to have lost every spark of manliness and independence? When honor, which is said to exist even among thieves, has deserted entirely the arena of legislation; when "the cohesive power of public plunder" controls and makes subservient to it every other interest, it is no longer worth while to seek for the presence of justice, truth and right. We feel sure there will come a day of retribution when these corrupt money-changers shall be driven from the temple of liberty; and when that day comes, the certificate of two Return Judges will again, as of old, be regarded as better evidence of an election than the statement of one; and honesty, law and common justice will once more become the standard of public morals. May that day speedily arrive, will, no doubt, be the prayer of the disfranchised people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, as well as that of every man who entertains any desire or hope for the deliverance of our country from the rule of those whose machinations for their own self-aggrandizement, have sapped the very foundations of the edifice of popular government.—*Patriot & Union.*

[*From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*]

Letter From Harrisburg.

Convening of the Legislature—The counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset disfranchised—Aleck. McClure, John Cessna, Esq., &c., &c.

Harrisburg, January 3, 1865.

EDITORS SUNDAY MERCURY:—The solons of our State Legislature assembled in their respective Houses to-day, and organized for business. W. J. Turrell, of Susquehana, speaker *ad interim* of the Senate, was re-elected speaker of that body. George W. Hamersly, of your city, was re-elected clerk of the Senate. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, was chosen speaker of the House, and A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, clerk.

A lively episode in the proceedings of the House, this morning, was occasioned by the perpetration, by the Abolition majority, of an outrageous fraud upon the people of the Representative District composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset. Two of the three Return Judges for this district, had certified the election of B. F. Meyers and Hiram Findlay, the Democratic candidates. One of the Return Judges had signed a certificate, which set forth the election of the Abolition candidates, M. A. Ross and D. B. Armstrong. The clerk who, according to usage, presided at the organization of the House, pretended to be greatly perplexed in regard to his duty in this case, and submitted the question to the House for instruction. A resolution was then offered by one of the Abolition members, directing the clerk to place upon the roll the names of the gentlemen who, from the "papers" in his possession, "appeared" to have the highest number of votes cast in the district. Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, moved to amend by substituting the following:

"*Resolved*, That the names of the gentlemen who are certified in the return of the majority of the Return Judges, for the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, to have received the highest number of votes, be placed upon the roll of this House."

The substitute was lost by a vote of 35 ayes to 58 nays, and the original resolution was passed. The clerk, then, in total disregard of the sacred precedents of all preceding legislative bodies, in defiance of the sworn certificate of a majority of the Return Judges of the district, and in direct opposition to the documentary evidence before him, placed upon the roll the names of the Abolition candidates, who were shown to have received but a minority of the votes of the district. Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, made a most clear and logical argument, the certificate of a majority of return judges. His colleague, Aleck. McClure, in his effort to bolster up the fraud perpetrated by himself and his Abolition co-conspirators upon the people of the Bedford district, floundered about in allegations of fraud which he did not attempt to prove, and tried to make it appear that the return of one return judge was better than that of two. Mr. Sharpe gave him a most scathing review, and Mr. Pershing of Cambria, completely tore the veil from the face of this modern prophet of Khorassan. But law and justice and facts are of no account these days, and, of course, to use a home spun phrase, the rights of the people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset "went up." Little John Cessna, of Bedford, also had a finger in this pie. Out of gratitude to the Democracy of his section, for lifting him out of the dirt, he came here to help cheat them out of their representatives in the House. The contempt in which he is held here by all men who have any self-respect, is most sovereign. Some Democrat nominated him in the Democratic caucus, last night, for doorkeeper of the House. He got three or four votes. How are the mighty fallen! From Governor to doorkeeper!

"Alas! alas! for John,
The light of life is o'er;
No more, no more, no more,
Shall bleed the public treasury,
Or McClure his dollars pour."

And what is more, nobody cares.

Yours, truly, LEGISLATOR.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. The credentials of new members were received.

The Democratic members, through Mr. Clymer, presented a protest against being sworn into office by the Speaker (Mr. Turrell), until he (the Speaker) had been first re-elected to office for 1865.

The members elect were then sworn, and W. J. Turrell was elected Speaker.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock M, by Chief Clerk Benedict.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the election returns of the members, which were read.

The Clerk announced that there were two sets of certificates from the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, (one set was signed by one return judge, and the other set by two return judges.)

The Clerk asked the House to instruct him what course to pursue, reserving at the same time the right which he held as master of rolls to accept the certificate which he believed to be legal. In the case of Sheriff Ewing of Philadelphia, the court held that the return judges had no power to make but one set of certificates. The Clerk, rather than decide upon the two sets, preferred to refer to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Brown, of Warren, offered a resolution directing the clerk to enter on the rolls the names of the two members, who, from the paper in his hands, appear to have received the highest number of votes. This would have given the seats to the two Republican contestants.)

Mr. Pershing moved to amend by instructing the clerk to enter on the rolls the names of the two members who hold the certificate signed by a *majority (two) of the three return judges.* (This would have given the seats to the two Democratic contestants.)

Mr. Sharp contended that it was improper and illegal to over-ride the certificate of the majority of the judges.

Mr. McClure said that the power of arresting false certificates of return judges must rest somewhere. The paper signed by the majority in this case was certainly false. The clerk was the proper person to take the responsibility of deciding upon the legality of the certificate, but as he had chosen to ask the judgment of the House, it was competent for the House to instruct him not to allow the fraud to be perpetrated.

Mr. Pershing said that it was the first time that he had ever heard that two gentlemen presenting a certificate of a majority of the return judges were committing a fraud when they claimed their seats. If the judges had perjured themselves, there was an ample remedy against them.

Mr. Sharpe contended that the paper signed by the one judge was legally no return, as compared with the certificate signed by the majority, which was the only legal record.

Mr. McClure argued the impropriety of the Legislature becoming a party to the wrong of manifestly defeating the will of the majority of the people; for the will of the people *would* certainly be defeated if the certificate of the two gentlemen was admitted, who had received but a minority of the vote of the three counties.

The certificate signed by one return judge gives the vote as follows:

Abolition.		*Democratic*	
Moses A. Ross.	5,000	B. F. Meyers,	4,873
D B Armstrong,	5,909	H. Findley,	4,606

The certificate signed by two judges gives the vote as follows:

Abolition.		*Democratic.*	
Moses A. Ross,	4,754	B. F. Meyers,	4,795
D B Armstrong,	4,724	H. Findley,	4,865

The motion of Mr. Pershing (requiring the clerk to acknowledge the certificate signed by the majority of the judges) was lost by a vote of 35 ayes to 58 nays.

Mr. Thomas supported the original motion of Mr. Brown, (to instruct the clerk to acknowledge the members who had received the highest number of votes,) and this motion was agreed to.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. Guernsey nominated A. G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Mr. Spangler nominated Geo. A. Quigley, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Olmstead was elected Speaker, the vote being

A. G. Olmstead,	60
G. A. Quigley,	33

Mr. Olmstead being conducted to the chair by Messrs Quigley and Brown, was sworn, and delivered a short speech, thanking the members for the honor conferred, and stating that he entered upon the discharge of duties pertaining to the office with a full appreciation of the difficulties and with very serious apprehensions that he might not be equal to the requirements. He pledged to them, however, a fixed determination to act faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, and if errors were committed, they would be those of the understanding and not of intention. The rules, upon which the celerity and [illegible] depended, would be strictly enforced. In no State were the interests of the people so varied as in Pennsylvania, and these interests should not be antagonistic, but should be made to blend harmoniously. To the coal and iron of the grand old State had been added a new product which bid fair to excel the rest. These products would demand the special attention of the Legislature. Again thanking the members, he took his seat.

The members were all then either sworn or affirmed, and the usual resolutions were adopted informing the Governor and Senate that the House was organized. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock for election of officers.

OFFICERS OF HOUSE.

Speaker—A. G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Clerk—A. W. Benedict of Huntingdon.

Assistant Clerk—W. H. Denniston, of Allegheny.

Transcribing Clerks—Caleb Walker, of Philadelphia; A. D. Harian, of Chester; Joseph Willison, of Allegheny; Thomas J. Kerr, of Washington.

Postmaster—Alexander Adair, of Philadelphia.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles E. Idell, of Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper—James T. McJunkin, of Butler.

Messenger—Asa Nichols, of Bradford.

In addition to the above are four Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, four Assistant Doorkeepers, four Messengers, and one Assistant Postmaster. Adjourned.

FOR RENT.

The house in which I now live.

Jan. 13. O. E. SHANNON.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

REMOVAL.

J. B. FARQUHAR has removed his store to the Colonnade immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him.

January 6, 1865.

STRAY SHEEP.

Taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, on Green Ridge, Monroe township, some time in December last, eleven head of SHEEP, some have both ears cropped, some have one ear cropped and others no mark at all, one of them is black and one has a mottled face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

Jan. 13, 1865. JOSEPH BARNS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to report a distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the estate of J. W. Rollins and Elizabeth Rollins, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

Jan. 13. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

—MARRIED—

HOOVER—BOLINGER.—On the 22nd of December, by Isaac Kensinger, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Hoover, to Miss Catharine Bolinger, both of Liberty township.

CORLEY—OTTO.—On New Year's day, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. James A. Corley to Miss Ellen Otto, both of Juniata township, Bedford co., Pa.

FAIR—DULL.—On the same day, by same, Mr. Hezekiah Fair, of Berlin, Somerset co., to Miss Eve Dull of Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.

BEAL—WALKER.—On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Dennis Beal, of Wellersburg, Somerset co., to Miss Kate Walker, of West End, Bedford co., Pa.

—DIED—

PHILIPS.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. Anna Margaret, wife of Mr. William Philips, and daughter of Adam Barnhart, dec'd., of Bedford township, aged 35 years, 8 months and 5 days.

How mysterious are the ways of providence, they are past finding out, for his paths are in the deep. When the aged and infirm and those who have fully arrived at the allotted span of human life, are removed by death, we bow with meek submission to the will of God. Or when he removes the little child, who, like the opening bud, just begins to reveal its beauty and spread its fragrance around, we say, in resignation to his will, "Early lost, early saved." But when those in the midst of life, and health and usefulness are suddenly cut down, then we are sad and afflicted and enquire, "Why is it O Lord?" Mrs. Philips was suddenly removed in the midst of her days and from the midst of her large and interesting family. In her death not only her family, but also her church, of which she was a pious and consistent member for the last seventeen years of her life, and her entire community, have been brought to mourn. She was truly a christian woman. It seemed to those well acquainted with her, that her whole heart was full of that warm love that manifests itself in the exercise of the christian graces. Her many virtues justly entitled her to that high esteem in which she was held by all. Large was the concourse of people who came, through the inclement weather, to pay their last tribute of respect to her mortal remains. May the Lord comfort the bereaved family. Our loss is her gain. PASTOR.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

The following described building and lot of ground of James Clossin, owner and contractor, viz: a certain frame or plank dwelling house one story and a half high, situate in the township of St. Clair, in the village of Pleasantville, in the county aforesaid, containing on front —— feet and in depth sixteen feet and the lot or curtilage appertaining, taken in execution as the property of James Clossin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log barn thereon erected, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Friend.

ALSO—One lot of ground with a dwelling house and other out buildings thereon erected, situate in the borough of Bedford, adjoining lot of John Miller and [illegible] on the west, and fronting on East Pitt Street, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, January 13, 1864.

Estate of Robert Elder, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864 before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Palmer, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit: Josiah S. Elder, 2d, George Elder, 3d, Mary, wife of John Earlenbaugh, 4th, Henry S. Elder, 5th, William S. Elder, 6th, Isaac Elder, 7th, Daniel S. Elder, 8th, Robert S. Elder, 9th, Matilda Elder, 10th, Elizabeth Elder, a minor, and Hannah Elder, widow, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2nd Monday, (13th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. [Jan. 13.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR'R

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 30, 1864.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth,

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Dec. 9, 1864—1y

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

if you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.

November 18, 1864—2m

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.

Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1865.

NEW SERIES—NEW FEATURES.

On the first of January next this established

SOCIETY JOURNAL

will enter upon its nineteenth year of gossip and good things. Without fatiguing the reader with needless promises, it will be enough to declare that we still continue as vivid and various as for the almost quarter of a century past. The talent which we have enlisted in our several departments has gained for us a well known celebrity. The long established acting editor,

MR. N. P. WILLIS,

will continue his efficient supervision of the intellectual department. He reports, as is well known, all the doings and movements of

The Fashionable World

gives all the effervescence of society gossip, and the essence of passing news, but is especially regardful of all that concerns and interests

The Fair Sex Only.

Mr. MORRIS PHILLIPS, his partner in the Proprietorship of the Journal, superintends the department of

Foreign Gossip, Miscellanies and Criticisms,

and is always at the office as the Representative *business Editor*. Our galaxy of critics, contributors and reviewers is, as usual, brilliant and numerous, and we are especially favored with the continuance of that *incomparable essayist*, the spicy and scholarly "F. C."

In the first number of the new volume will be commenced a thrilling romance, written for our columns, entitled

LILLIAN'S LOVERS;

A ROMANCE OF BALTIMORE.

BY LEMOINE.

The scene of this interesting story is laid in the monumental city. The charming men and women who move in that brilliant society, for which Baltimore has ever been, as it were, a social Athens, live and love in this true story of the heart.

Another feature of the new volume will be a series of copyrighted articles, called

OUR GHOST CLUB,

By that fine poet and finished writer,

HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH.

These "papers" are of intense interest, and embody mysterious and startling revelations of life in both hemispheres.

The more immediate tastes of our readers will also be carefully catered for, by our *translators* and correspondents, who will keep us *au fait* of the

Current Literature of the World,

giving us the brief tales, spicy sketches and essays that appear in the foreign journals.

That popular department, known as

FIRST LOOK AT NEW BOOKS,

will, by request, be retained. In this department is given a foretaste of the new books in advance of their publication.

THE HOME JOURNAL will strive to maintain that high standard earned for it as the

Emporium of Poetic Production.

All the former peculiar features of THE HOME JOURNAL (which have earned for us our well established reputation,) will be continued; while several new ones will be introduced during the coming year—containing the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a very large list of contributors—the *spice* of the European magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society and morals and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc.

THE HOME JOURNAL will continue to be issued on the finest white paper, while the printing will be clear and legible, and its general appearance a model of neatness and beauty in newspaper typography.

TERMS—For one copy, $3.00, for three copies, $7.50, or one copy for three years $7.50 always in advance.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to

WILLIS & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
107 Fulton street, N. Y.

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

Save your Children. No child need die of croup if this syrup is used in time.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equaled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE CATTLE HOGS HORSES

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

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Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Kelley, late of Liberty Tp., deceased, to wit: John and Wm. Kelley, their shares owned by Christian Estricht; 3d Sarah, wife of John Grace, 4th, Catharine, wife of ——Battlebaugh, share owned by Chris Estricht; 5th, Susan, her share owned by Christian Estricht, 6th, Martha, intermarried with W. Miller, deceased; 7th, Mary, wife of Sam. Medart, 8th Juliana, deceased, leaving surviving her husband, D. Grace, her share owned by Christ. Estricht; 9th Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Bowser, share held by Christ. Estricht, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 13th day of Feb. next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed to show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, this 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Jan. 6, 1864.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for Sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Tp., Bedford County, on Tuesday January 31st, 1865. all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing 43 acres strict measure, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms, Cash, at confirmation of Sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,
Adm'r.

January 6 1865.

ESTATE OF JOHN WEISEL DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and testament of John Weisel late of St. Clair township Bedford county Pa. dec'd by the Register of said county—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES,
Executors.

January 6, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
Adm'r.

December 9, 1864—6t

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

Napier township, on Friday the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg borough.)

Schellsburg borough, on Saturday the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union township, on Monday the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry township, on Wednesday the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry township, on Thursday the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty township, on Friday the 20th, at the house of John Besser.

Broad Top township, on Saturday the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell township, on Monday the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run borough, on Tuesday the 24th, at the house of John C Black.

Snake Spring township, on Wednesday the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford township, on Thursday the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford borough, on Friday the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2d, of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: 'On the day the county, or city, Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 16th, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of defendant, Willoughby L. Webbs, said interest being the one undivided seventeenth part of, in, unto and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in the township of Broad Top, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania.

1. A tract known as the William Foster tract, adjoining lands now or late of Jesse Wright, Abr'm. Kerns, James Figard, Thomas Potter, Jacob Strine, John McCaslen and others, and containing three hundred and sixty acres thirty perches and allowance.

2. A tract known as the David Kerr tract, adjoining lands now or late of the Hopewell Company, Christopher Long, William Long, Samuel Weekly and others, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, and containing three hundred and forty two acres one hundred and six perches and allowance.

3. A tract known as the Christopher Long tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, and containing one hundred and eight and three fourth acres and allowance.

4. A tract known as the William Lane tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Baltzer Swartz, John McClain, Christopher Long and others containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance.

5. A tract known as the John McClain tract adjoining lands now or late of William Lane, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance.

6. A tract known as the John Chevington tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Bunn, L. B. Watson, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres one hundred and thirty perches and allowance.

7. A tract surveyed on warrant to Thomas M. Long, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Jacob Meyers and others, containing eleven acres and sixteen perches and allowance.

8. A tract known as the William Bunn tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Bollman, John Lane and others, containing four hundred and two and three-fourth acres and allowance.

9. A tract known as the John Zook tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five and one fourth acres and allowance.

The said one undivided part of said tract of land seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendant Willoughby L. Webb.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

December 23, 1864.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$200,000. *SHARES*—200,000.

Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'ry. & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, "
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, "
JOHN C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, "
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, "
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, "
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.

OFFICE:—No. 435 Walnut St., Phila.

$35,000 Reserved as a Working Capital.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Company.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current* of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock farm on the north to the Buchanan on the south) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation.—Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the northnortheast and supplies the wells in the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stony, Tar, and Buchanan farms, sweeps still farther down on the same south-southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of the Bullion Iron Furnace gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oil, for years, was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet, an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still, oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of a half dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the farm, with the advantages of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
JACOB REED, " "
B. F. MEYERS, " "
J. HENRY SCHELL, Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa.
JAMES LOWTHER, Altoona, Blair county.
S. S. BARR, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. ASHCOM, Hopewell.
I. H. KAUSLER, Hagerstown, Maryland.
S. H. PRATHER & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. HOSTETTER & Co., " "
J. J. PHILLIPS, Waynesboro',
JOHN S. MILLER, Huntingdon, Pa.
SAMUEL HENRY, "
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Dec. 23, 1864.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant an alias rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., viz: Jacob Claar, share owned by Bartholomew Dively; Simon Claar, dec'd, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Frederick, deceased, leaving one child, Elsinda, of whom Christ Briggle is guardian, Maria, wife of Moyer: Rebecca, Susan, Catharine, wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel. 3d. Matthias' share owned by B. Dively; 4th, Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now dec'd, issue to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy, wife of Claycomb and Elizabeth, leaving one child, Walter Berkhimer; 5th. Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julia Anna, Sarah, Simon, Joseph, Elizabeth, Michael and Catharine; 6th. Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois; 7th. Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Claar; 8th. Henry Claar; 9th. Daniel; 10th Rachel, wife of Bartholomew Dively; 11th Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Bentley, share held by B. Dively; 12th Joseph Claar, 13th John W. Claar, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday (13th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd. at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed to show cause why the same should not be sold. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

Dec. 23. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Notice of Inquisition

On the estate of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, dec'd.

To Jesse Cook, Dennis Cook, the issue of Mary Hay, to wit: Calvin and William Hay—the issue of Sarah Walker, to wit: Jacob, Catharine, Ellen, Sarah and Samuel Walker, all of Somerset county—the issue of Jacob Cook, dec'd. to wit: Solomon, Sarah intermarried with Peter Boor, Samuel, Elizabeth intermarried with Wm. Benford, John Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, George Cook and Catharine intermarried with Jacob Hardman. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, viz: No. 1. A tract of land containing 120 acres in Londonderry township, Bedford county, with the improvements, known as the Hoyman property.

No. 2. A tract of timber land containing about 400 acres adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of land in same township, being part of a tract of land containing 449½ acres warranted in name of John Cline, containing — acres, on the premises, on Thursday the 19th day of January next, when and where you can attend if you see proper. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Dec. 23, 1864.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,

DOCTORS, PREACHERS

AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellont Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS. MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Corle, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ADOLPHUS AKE,
Adm'r.

December 30, 1864—6t

VALUABLE YOUNG STALLION FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an elegant young Stallion. The horse is a "Bay Morgan," and will be three years old next spring. Any person wishing to purchase a horse of this description will find it to his interest to call upon the subscriber residing near Bedford.

Dec. 23—3t J. T. GEPHART.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of ground situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, fronting about 110 feet on Main street and extending back about 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the east, and by an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, 56 feet by 36 feet, a frame stable and log wash-house.

ALSO—A vacant lot of ground in said village, fronting on Main street 55 feet and extending back 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Joseph Crisman's heirs on the west, and an alley on the east. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, December 23, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—CASH, PRODUCE, or FOUR MONTHS credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchesed at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS

for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Harry is the agent.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township sometime in November last; a muley Cow; supposed to be old, and is red and white spotted. No other marks in particular. The owner will please come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 23—3t JOHN BRUMBAUGH.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingentelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House."

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. M. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices,

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

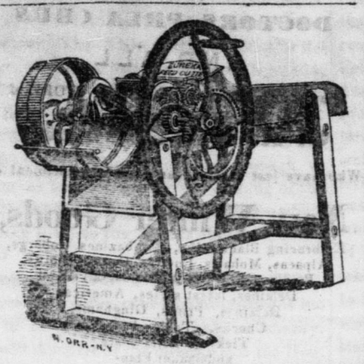
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cut ter

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefitof the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacions or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I.. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND*

NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchace to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at P. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4te*

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Trontman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS*,—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS*,

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

Notice of Inquisition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed as High Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Catharine Mowry, of Harrison township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime), on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1865, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children, heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The heirs mentioned in the writ are as follows, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry, 2nd, Jacob Mowry, 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec. 23, 1864. Sheriff

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "*penny wise and pound foolish.*" The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.